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Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
(ILGWU)

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Justice (Vol. 39, Iss. 15)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Keywords

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments

Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

Overleaf

ILG Alabama Court Victory Upsets Organizer Licenses

A major victory against restrictions on organizing in the Southeast Region has been won as the result of ILGWU attorneys' success in overturning an ordinance in Guin, Alabama, that had required licensing of union organizers. Under this ordinance, organizers had to register, pay a \$1,000 license fee if their application was accepted by the Town Council, and pay \$25 for each member signed up.

A rash of such ordinances has broken out in many areas of the South in recent years. With labor already having to contend with restrictions set up by state so-called "right-to-work" laws, these ordinances provide further obstacles to union organizing activities.

E. T. Kahner, regional director of Birmingham, in an opinion dated June 10, ruled that "in the bill of be applied their will no plaint is out prejudi of commiss with-

The union ad the action against the ordinance after William von Bach, of the Southeast staff, conducting unionizing efforts among workers of the Munsingwear plant in Guin, was arrested and put in Marion County jail on June 14 while visiting the home of one of the workers.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XXXIX, No. 15 Jersey City, N. J., August 1, 1957 Price 10 Cents

Several officials of the Munsingwear Co. were present at the jail. After a delay of several hours, von Bach was finally charged with violating the licensing ordinance and then released, with the warning that he would be arrested each time he came to Guin.

Southeast Region attorney Robert Cohn and the firm of Cooper, Mitch and Black, outstanding labor attorneys in Birmingham, immediately were put on the case in a move to have the ordinance thrown out.

After union counsel had filed an application for a temporary injunction against the town and the Munsingwear Co., the town's attorney, Rankin Fite, conceded that the ordinance was un-

constitutional and could not be legally applied.

Fite, who also is speaker of the Alabama House of Representatives, has long been a leader in promoting such anti-union local ordinances. His admission of the unconstitutionality of the Guin ordinance should have a far-reaching effect toward ending use of this anti-labor tactic in the region.

The judge's decision in Alabama is expected to help set a precedent when the ILGWU's case against a similar ordinance in Batley, Georgia, comes up before the U. S. Supreme Court soon, on an appeal prepared by ILGWU General Counsel Morris P. Glushkin.

REGISTRATION

Pointing to huge blump of Permanent Personal Registration worksheet, Pres. David Dubinsky, at cutters' meeting rallied by Vice Pres. Max Falkman, stressed importance of all-out effort to maximize number of voters enrolled under new system. Gathering was one phase of widespread activity by New York locals to get members to take advantage of central registration period ending Aug. 28, avoiding long lines in fall.



EDUCATION

Group of Midwest Region ILGers who attended annual institute at University of Wisconsin School for Workers last month listen to instructor Norris Tibbets explain structure and functioning of their union at one of the classes of week-long event. Previously, school was host to another large contingent from Southwest. With regular students away, ILGers take over campuses in various parts of country for summer institutes.



NEGOTIATION

With fall season work getting into full swing in the various trades, recent weeks have been marked by hectic give-and-take of vital seasonal activity — settling of prices on the new garments. Typical is the above scene, at the Hecker infants' wear firm in New York, where Local 105 Business Agent Belle Citron is vigorously arguing the workers' case. Picture was duplicated in dress, cloak and other shops throughout the city.



World Free Labor Rips Kinds of Oppression

The world's free labor movement, representing 55 million free unionists in 93 countries, concluded its nine-day session in the newly independent North African nation of Tunisia last month by demonstrating its unanimous opposition to oppression in every form.

Hatred of Communism, colonialism, terrorism, suppression and restriction of trade unions was apparent in every action taken by the Fifth World Congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

By a vote of acclamation, the ICTU vigorously condemned the brutality of the Soviet Union in Hungary. The vote came only minutes after an insulting address in which the Soviet Minister of State in the short-lived Hungarian democratic government had threatened the Communist dictatorship last year and was in turn liquidated by Soviet military force.

The Congress also strongly condemned the recent French activities in Algeria. Only the French trade unions abstained from the vote, but they did not register opposition to it.

Kremlin Assailed

Unanimously, the world labor congress adopted a statement noting the "steadily growing destructive power of atomic weapons" and calling for an international agreement designed to eliminate this threat.

The statement placed the blame for failure to reach such an agreement so far as the Soviet Union, which, it said, has "vigorously opposed a system of control, inspection and supervision without which any agreement on disarmament would entail the gravest danger for the security of the free world."

In other actions, the delegates:

- Unanimously reaffirmed the free trade unions' opposition to colonialism and their determination to fight for the recognition and the application of the right of all people to choose their governments and of self-determination.
- Emphasized the trade union movement's concern that the introduction of automation be accompanied by improvement in workers' standards.

- Instructed its executive board to send "missions of enquiry" into Kenya, Northern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa to examine reports of trade union suppression.

Afro-Asian Session

Representatives from 16 Asian and African countries took part in a special session of the Congress devoted to the problems of creating strong trade union movements in underdeveloped colonial and independent countries in those two continents and combating Soviet-inspired activities.

Elected by unanimous vote as president of the ICTU was Arne Geijer, president of the Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions. J. H. Goldbrock was re-elected secretary-general, and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. Wal-

Radio Free Europe Relates ILG Saga

Radio Free Europe, in its broadcasts to the 16 million people behind the Iron Curtain about life in America and the free world, has been telling the story of the ILGWU and Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower to illustrate the growth and achievements of the American trade union movement.

In its "Voice of Free Bulgaria" broadcasts, RFE told of the ILGWU's accomplishments during the 25-year leadership of Pres. Dombrowsky, and described the early days of American trade unionism.

RFE's "Voice of Free Czechoslovakia" programs told listeners the personal saga of Pres. Dombrowsky.

RFE officials believe that inhabitants of Eastern Europe found these broadcasts particularly interesting since Pres. Dombrowsky started his labor activities in Poland at the age of 13, when he participated in a strike at Lodz.

ter Reuther were returned to membership on the ICTU executive board.

William F. Reuther, AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer, headed the American delegation, which included Executive Council members James B. Carey, William C. Doherty, O. A. Knight, A. Philip Randolph, Earl Rivers, James A. Sullivan, and Richard Walsh, plus delegates Irving Brown, Elmer Cope, Jay Lovestone, Victor Reuther, Serafino Romualdi, Michael Ross, Stanley H. Rittenberg and Pat Somerset.

Free World Labor in Session



From 93 countries in all continents, representatives of free workers congregated on Tunis last month for fifth world congress of International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Here is view of delegates in the beautiful new Bourse du Travail during one of the early sessions.

Fight in Senate to Save Enforcing Right to Vote

As the Senate moved into the crucial phase of the civil rights debate this week, the key issue was whether advocates of provisions for enforcing the right to vote of all citizens could beat off a "jury-trial" amendment that, in the opinion of many, would destroy the effectiveness of the legislation.

Senator William F. Knowland (R-Calif.), leader of pro-civil rights Republicans, and Senator Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), captain of the liberal Democrats, predicted further "weakening" of the bill.

House Bill Modified

Senator Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.), majority floor leader whose problem is how to get some bill passed without "betraying" the Democrats or allowing the Republicans "too much credit," called up a jury-trial amendment sponsored by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.).

The civil rights bill, passed by the House as a "moderate" measure with full White House support, already has been sharply modified after Pres. Eisenhower clearly indicated he hadn't understood the bill and was not prepared to fight for it.

Southerners charged that Section 3, allowing the attorney general to intervene to obtain court injunctions against civil rights violations, was tied to post-Civil War "force" statutes.

This, they charged, would literally authorize the Attorney General to intervene to enforce school integration decisions of the courts as well as "right-to-vote" laws. It would authorize the President, they said, to "send in federal troops" to en-

force the court decrees.

The Senate sent the "federal troops" issue by voting, 89 to 6, to repeal the specific "force" statute adopted immediately after the Civil War and abandoned, in practice, in 1871. The vote came on an amendment co-sponsored by Knowland and Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.).

Next the Senate took an amendment co-sponsored by Senator George Allen (R-Vt.) and Senator Clinton D. Anderson (D-N.M.) to drop Section 3 entirely. Southerners argued that Section 3 went far beyond the originally advanced purpose of the "right-to-vote" bill. The Allen-Anderson amendment carried by a 52-30 vote.

The unusual party lineup showed 34 Democrats and 18 Republicans for the Allen-Anderson proposal, 19 Democrats and 25 Republicans against.

Johnson, in calling up the O'Mahoney jury-trial amendment, said that if this were adopted and "radical" changes made otherwise, he himself could vote for the modified bill.

Knowland, Douglas and other "right-to-vote" advocates said that adoption of the jury-trial proposal would, instead, rob federal judges of power they already possess to enforce their lawful orders against violators.

WASHINGTON MEMO

by John Herling

Like Tosses-In the Towel Even Before the Battle

WASHINGTON—It's become increasingly obvious that the President conveys his news conferences when things are getting too hot for him to handle.

Another reason for his shying away from news conferences is simply that he puts his feet in his mouth so often that he hurts rather than helps his own program. So his nervous handlers don't want to send their man into the news-tinger too often.



The latest example is the way he handled the civil rights legislation. Just at a time when men like Senator Knowland of California, Senator Javits of New York—men of his own party—were fighting hard to save as much of the Administration bill as they could, Mr. Eisenhower revealed at his last news conference that he was ready to surrender legislative positions that supporters of the Administration bill were trying to maintain in the Senate debate.

Part of the blame for the President's poor showing on his legislative program is that the staff work in the White House has fallen off in quality. The head man is Sherman Adams, who is the President's chief of staff and supposedly in charge of his contacts with Congress and all executive agencies.

"Sherm" Adams has begun to feel the impact of the "second and last term" psychosis more than Eisenhower himself. When Republicans criticize the President, he smiles at them and they smile back. But when Adams tries to talk to the same politicians, state and national, they don't smile. They are grimly realistic; they tell him, "We'll do what's good for us politically. We are going to run again. The less, in fact, he's through." This feeling permeates the various government departments.

Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey is leaving; Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson has his hat in hand; Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks is going back to Massachusetts. The one constant factor in the President's life is his social confidant, George E. Allen, the comic strip of three Presidents, who sits and rogers with him on the porch at Gettysburg. With him, life is comfortable.

To interrupt this summer idyl, comes now a cloud as bigger than a corporation's handset, Senator John J. Williams of Delaware has come up with one of the largest global examples of improper practices, the capital has heard of in a long time. It makes the rogues turned up in the Senate Committee Investigating Improper Practices in the Labor or Management Field look like small-time phony.

Senator Williams, of the Finance Committee, charges that American corporations are permitted to deduct bribes and kickbacks to foreign government officials as business expenses in reckoning their income taxes.

Williams wants Congress to start investigating at once. He has been informed by Russell C. Harrington, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that bribes and kickbacks violating state and federal laws may be included as "ordinary and necessary" expenses to be deducted from the corporation's income taxes.

The illegitimate measures of a legal business are generally considered unnecessary even though expedient. . . . Where, however, it is the foreign government itself which demands or acquiesces in the payment, so that legal recourse is not available to the taxpayer in operation of his legal business, the (Internal Revenue) Service would find it difficult to sustain the position that expenses were not ordinary and necessary to the taxpayer's business."

Figure it anyway you want, this is costing you and me many millions of dollars. The question before us are: Are we Americans having to pay for the continuance of an old Arab custom?

Named to Scholarship Body



Local 99 Manager Shelley Appleton was appointed last month to Mayor Wagner's Committee on Scholarships Achievement. Sworn in by Mayor at New York's City Hall, Appleton is only labor representative on committee. Function of group is to award scholarships, financed by private contributions, to needy and deserving graduates of New York City high schools. Here, Mayor Wagner (left) administers oath to Appleton as wife, Jean, proudly looks on.

Boat Ride Aug. 24 Of Dress Liberals

The Dressmakers' Liberal Party Club of Local 22 will hold its annual boat ride to Bear Mountain on Saturday, Aug. 24.

On the boat, a professional orchestra will provide music for dancing. At Bear Mountain State Park, games, prizes and other events are planned. Tickets are available from business agents or at the local Education Department office at 218 West 40th St. Space is limited—get your tickets now!

Pressers During the Day, Voter Enrollment Advisers in Evening



Local 35 members leadore Linger, Marvin Bargasser and Irving Goldstein (left to right), pressers during their regular working hours, have volunteered their evening hours to spur enrollment of union voters during period of Permanent Personal



Registration in New York City. In photo at right, Linger, Bargasser and Goldstein are seen at union office helping members Hyman Males, Isadore Samler and Charles Bernstein fill out their FPR forms to help speed enrollment procedure.

Southeast ILG Strikers Turn Injunction on Boss

Jersey COT on Alert, Unionizes 4 New Shops

Vigorous organizing activities conducted by the Cloak Out-of-Town Department in New Jersey have added four new shops employing about 225 workers in recent weeks, reports Vice Pres. George Rubin, COT general manager.

The newly enrolled firms are J. & E. Coat Co. of Neptune, Customs Craft Cloth Co. of Passaic, and Berk Coat Co. and Joseph Weber Co. of Paterson.

At all four shops, the workers responded swiftly and enthusiastically to the ILGWU organizing campaign, with the result that the employers soon fell into line and agreed to union terms.

Standard Terms

The firms joined the appropriate employee association, and will provide standard union conditions, including the 35-hour week, paid holidays, health, welfare, "vacation" and retirement benefits.

Workers will join Local 136, managed by Sam Feinstein, Local 21, by Sam Patti, and Local 134, temporarily managed by Business Agent Howard Silverman. Shop chairmen will be chosen at forthcoming shop meetings.

DEBMAR GOES UNION AS PUERTO RICO ILG AIMS AT RIO GRANDE

Latest union gain in Puerto Rico is the Debmarr Corp. H. Casarunas, a blouseur shop employing about 180 workers, reports Robert Gladnick, ILGWU representative on the island.

Next organizational target will be the growing garment industry in Rio Grande, further eastward on the island, where a number of undergarment plants have recently located.

Meanwhile, all blouseur shops under contract in Puerto Rico have started paying the new union minimum wage of 50 cents an hour, 5 cents higher than the local floor set recently.

In the majority of shops, the minimum wage increase has been paralleled by across-the-board increases in earnings of all time and piece workers, says Gladnick. Business Agents Emma Torres, Leona Venterpool and Alda L. Cruz are currently reviewing piece rates and earnings in all Puerto Rican shops.

Cloak Dress Season In Full Swing in Chi

Their vacation period over, Chicago's garment workers are once more busily at work, Vice Pres. Morris Bialist, director of the Midwest Region, reports.

In Chicago and the Fox Valley, the cloak fall season is in full swing; all workers are employed and some shops are even working overtime. All workers are on the job in Chicago's dress industry as well.

Striking workers at the Lillian Russell Originals dress plant in Mobile, Alabama, turned the tables on their anti-union employer last month, E. T. Kehrer, director of the South-east Region, announced.

From Judge Claude A. Grayson of the Circuit Court of Mobile County, they obtained

an order prohibiting the company from "harassing or annoying the strikers or pickets, whether on the picket line or at any other place, and any words, threats, or actions calculated to incite the pickets or strikers, to violence or disorderly conduct...."

The workers at Lillian Russell walked off their jobs on June 3. On that date the plant manager, in a speech to the workers, told them to strike if they dared, but that he wasn't signing up with the ILGWU.

90 Per Cent Join

Earlier, Southeastern Regional Organizers Russell McMahon and Bill von Bach had signed up 90 per cent of the employees in a three-day campaign, and had held several conferences with management in an effort to achieve a peaceful settlement.

However, a series of layoffs of key shop leaders triggered the walkout. In his petition for an injunction against the Russell company, the

union pointed out that the firm had previously obtained from the court a stringent injunction against the union, and then has "continually and repeatedly committed acts of aggression" against the ILGWU strikers, individually and as a group, "harassing them on the picket line and attempting by various other means to incite them to violence...."

Strikers Obey Court

Strikers have continued to refrain from any breach of the peace, the ILGWU petition declared, and have faithfully attempted to abide by the court's orders and directives in every respect.

This included reducing the number of pickets to only two at a time, and keeping them at a distance from the plant far beyond the 200 feet required by the court's order.

But, continued the union's complaint, even while the court was engaged in hearing charges filed by

the union and employer in this case, on July 16, the company was continuing to actively pursue its tactics of harassment.

Road Over Picket

"The president of the company, Jack Russell, repeatedly during the day brought his car to a dead halt right even with the picket line, with all his windows closed, and after pausing momentarily on each such occasion, suddenly gunned his motor full speed ahead, spitting his tires and causing a great cloud of gravel, dirt and dust to descend on the pickets to their great distress and discomfort," the union stated.

"About 2 P.M. this same day, Jack Russell, president of the company, deliberately and maliciously and with wicked disregard for human safety and life, ran down one Grace Miller, who was one of the two pickets walking on the picket line at that time...."

The strike has the support of the entire labor movement of Mobile, and has been virtually completely effective, with the firm unable to do any shipping.

An interesting sidelight is that the few scabs who have crossed the picket line have come from Greene County, Mississippi, where late in May two ILGWU organizers were beaten by a mob seeking to prevent organization of the Basile Dress Co. in Leaksville, Miss.

Wreck-Union Bills Set Back in Calif.

California labor has just won its third successive court battle against the latest strategy of "right-to-work" bill advocates. A Superior Court Judge slapped down San Bernardino County's ordinance outlawing the union shop only 48 hours after it had taken effect.

"Right-to-work" supporters in California have failed to push their bill through the state legislature, have turned their focus on passage of ordinances in counties and cities. The California State Federation of Labor has established a labor defense fund and has alerted all of its affiliates to turn back attempts to pass ordinances in their areas.

Earlier this year, a city "right-to-work" ordinance in Palm Springs was declared unconstitutional, and last month a Tehama County ordinance was thrown out as invalid in any city within the county limits.

"Who Done It?"



Jersey EOT Offensive Tumbles 8 More Shops

Eight more shops have been organized as a result of the drive conducted by the Eastern Out-of-Town Department in northern New Jersey, which has been continuing at a fast clip for the past several months, reports Vice Pres. Israel Horowitz, EOT general manager.

With the officers of the area working as a coordinated team, the roster of union shops in New Jersey was swollen by the addition of five dress shops, two sportswear firms and one children's dress factory, employing close to 200 workers.

Newly enrolled dress shops are S & R Dress Co. of Union City; Denise Adelman of Newark; A. D. Clothing Co. of Newark; Christy Lee Manufacturing Co. of Lodi, and J. C. Dress Co. of Garfield.

Workers of these shops will be covered by the terms of the collective agreement in the New York dress industry, including the 35-hour week, standard piece rate, minimum, 36 per cent above piece rate earnings, industry-wide minimums, standard holiday and overtime pay. Employees also will receive health and welfare benefits from the Eastern Out-of-Town Department's Health and Welfare Fund, and will be covered for retirement by the dress industry retirement fund.

Organized in the sportswear field were Ricky Sportswear of Paterson and Hil-Site Tailoring Co. of Bayonne.

In these shops, workers will be covered by terms of the New York collective pact, including the 35-hour week, standard minimums, overtime pay provisions, holidays and other benefits. Health and welfare benefits will be provided by the EOT and pension rights by the Eastern Region Retirement Fund. The workers of Lincoln Dress Co., a children's dress firm of Cranford, will be covered by terms of the collective agreement with the New Jersey Washable Dress Contractors Association.

These include paid holidays for both piece and week workers; overtime pay after the regular daily hours based on the 35-hour week; employer payment of disability benefit premiums and full coverage under the EOT's health and welfare plan and the Eastern Region Retirement Fund.

Officers and active members who participated in the organizing of

EOT, COT DELEGATES IN SIZABLE TURNOUT AT JERSEY AFL MEET

A full slate of delegates from the New York locals of the Eastern Out-of-Town and Cloak Out-of-Town Department took part last month in the 79th—and probably last—regular convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor.

Held at Atlantic City, the State AFL-CIO meeting was expected to be the last prior to merger with the New Jersey State CIO. Consequently, the proceedings had historic overtones of unusual interest to the ILGWU participants.

Headed the large BOT delegation were Vice Pres. Israel Horowitz, who brought the convention fraternal greetings from Fred Dubinsky, Assistant General Manager; Edward Kramer; Saele Reich, third vice president of the state AFL-CIO, and local managers and representatives Peter Delfstein, Henry Zechman, Arthur Skolnik, Henry Hines, Leon Minkman and Otto Elvavsky.

COT delegates to the convention were led by General Manager George Rubin, and included, among others, L. W. Wallich, Sam Feuerstein, Philip Milone and Sam Palli. COT delegates came from Locals 21, 130, 132, 134, 135 and 136. The COT group also participated in the luncheon dinner given by the AFL-CIO. This

these shops are from Union City Locals 148 and 162, Paterson Local 161, Elizabeth Local 231, Newark Local 144 and Passaic Local 145.

Plink-A-Plunk



Mandolin virtuosi among Bridgeport, Conn. ILGWU membership travelled across state lines recently to entertain meeting of Eastern Out-of-Town Department locals in Westchester County, N.Y.

Uniform Standards Stressed At N'East Judy Bond Confab

Twenty representatives from seven contracting shops in four Pennsylvania districts doing work for the large Judy Bond Blouse Co., met with members of the Northeast Department staff on July 16, in the first of a series of similar meetings that the department will call in an effort to insure uniform standards to shops of contractors working for a single firm.

More than 350 workers are employed in the shops doing contracting work for Judy Bond in Easton, Wilkes-Barre, Hazleton, Pottsville, Allentown and several other locations.

According to Vice Pres. David Ginzburg, Northeast director, detailed reports on standards, wages, minimums, work week schedules, piece rates, and other important work and wage considerations were presented by the chairmen of each of the districts. Comparisons were made on fringe benefits, methods of production and managerial practices in the plants. Reports indicated a high degree of uniformity among the shops. Before the meeting, a few of the employers had complained to the chairmen that they were at a competitive disadvantage, but the conference reports did not substantiate these charges.

ers' organization in honor of Barnett Karp, retiring manager of the Philadelphia-South Jersey Joint Board.

Speakers at the state AFL-CIO convention included Governor Robert McGee of New Jersey and Senators John F. Kennedy (Mass.) and Clifford Case (N.J.), as well as state AFL and CIO officials.

Local 117 English Meet

Aug. 14 to Hear Kaplan English-speaking members of Local 117, New York CIO Operators, will hear Manager Benjamin Kaplan report on current union and industry developments at a membership meeting Wednesday, Aug. 14, at Manhattan Center, 30th St. and Eighth Ave.

LABOR on the AIR

AFL-CIO presents news commentaries by **EDWARD P. MORGAN** Mon.-Fri. through Friday 7 P.M. EST over nationwide ABC network and **JOHN W. VANDERCOOK** Monday through Friday 10 P.M. EST over nationwide ABC network

WHERE TO REGISTER

You can register any time between 9 A.M. and 5 P.M. on weekdays (Monday through Friday), 9 A.M. to noon, at the following Board of Elections offices:

Manhattan: 400 Broome St. near Mulberry St. and 63 Varick St. near Grand St.
Brooklyn: Boro Hall, Tremont Ave. at Third Ave.
Queens: Boro Hall, Queens Blvd. between 82nd Ave. and Union Tpk. near Gardens.
Richmond: Boro Hall, Richmond Terrace at Hylan St. St. George.

One weekday evenings, from 5 P.M. to 10 P.M. you can register at any one of the following neighborhood locations:

MANHATTAN

P.S. 89, 485 Lenox Ave. near 134th St.
P.S. 118, 134 West 93rd St. near Amsterdam Ave.
Hester College, 693 Park Ave. near 62nd St.
P.S. 115, 115 Wadsworth Ave. near 122nd St.
Food Trades High School, 208 West 13th St. west of 7th Ave.
P.S. 19, East 11th St. west of 21st Ave.
P.S. 22, 207 West 50th St. west of 8th Ave. (open from 3 to 8 P.M.)
Central Commercial High School, 214 East 42nd St. east of 3rd Ave.
P.S. 48, 512 West 212th St. east of Broadway.
P.S. 146, 521 West 145th St. west of Amsterdam Ave.
P.S. 157, St. Nicholas Ave. and 126th St.

BRONX

County Court House, Walton Ave. north of 124th St.
P.S. 1, 3281 Kingsbridge Ave. near 222nd St.
P.S. 12, 2550 Frisby Ave. south of Tremont Ave.
P.S. 28, 1086 Fox St. near 167th St.
Bronx H.S. of Science, 184th St. & Creston Ave.
P.S. 21, 715 East 225th St. near White Plains Rd.

QUEENS

Bryant High School, 69th St. & 31st Ave. Woodside.
Flushing High School, Northern Blvd. & Union St., Flushing.
Jackson High School, 116th Ave. & Francis Lewis Blvd. St. Albans-Cambria Heights.
P.S. 88, Calappa Ave. west of Fresh Pond Rd., Ridgewood.
P.S. 44, 93-07 Rockaway Beach Blvd. near Cross Bay Pkwy., Rockaway.
Adams High School, Rockaway Blvd. and 101st St., Ozone Park.

P.S. 126, 31-51 21st St. near 31st Rd., Long Island City.
P.S. 139, 39-20 48th Ave. near 29th St., Long Island City.

BROOKLYN

P.S. 238, 7361 Port Hamilton Pkwy. near 33rd St.
P.S. 152, 2310 Glenwood Ave. near E. 23rd St.
P.S. 103, 5207 14th Ave. near 23rd St.
P.S. 167, 1625 Eastern Pkwy. near Schenectady Ave.
P.S. 44, Throop Ave. & Madison St.
Lincoln High School, Ocean Pkwy. & West St.
P.S. 36, Driggs Ave. and South 3rd St.
P.S. 31, 350 8th Ave. near 5th St.
P.S. 89, West 17th St. and Mermaid Ave.
P.S. 188, Arlington Ave. and Lincoln St.
P.S. 156, Butler Ave. and Grattan St.
P.S. 174, 574 Dumont Ave. near Alabama Ave.
P.S. 167, Fillmore Ave. and Coleman St.
P.S. 272, Seaview Ave. and 102nd St.
Frances Hall High School, Flushing and Church Ave.
Manual Training High School, 7th Ave. and 4th St.

RICHMOND

P.S. 45, Lawrence Ave. near Morristown St. W. New Brighton.
P.S. 147, Pillmore Ave. and Coleman St.
P.S. 272, Seaview Ave. and 102nd St.
P.S. 44, Thompson Ave. near Hill St., Stapleton.
P.S. 41, Clewton St. & Locust Ave., New Dorp.

CLOAK PRESSERS UNIT PICKS MORRIS KOVLER TO BE NEW MANAGER

By unanimous vote, the executive board of New York Coat and Suit Pressers' Local 35 last week elected Morris Kovler as manager to fill the vacancy left by the death of Joseph Breslaw, one of the ILGWU's pioneer leaders.

Kovler told the board that it had given him the "highest honor" to which he could aspire.

"But I hope," he said, "that no one will talk me out of taking Breslaw's place. No one can take his place. However, I pledge—that I'll do my utmost to maintain the strength and prestige of our local and at the level to which Breslaw ranked it, and I know that in this I'll have the full cooperation and loyalty of our officers and members."

He announced that the local would hold a memorial meeting for Breslaw on Tuesday, Aug. 13, at Hotel Diplomat.

JUSTICE

International Ladies Garment Workers' Union

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Judy Bond Coordinators



Shop representatives from seven Judy Bond contracting shops in Pennsylvania, meeting with Northeast Department staff members at Hazleton, formulated program for uniformity in wages and conditions.

To All New Yorkers...

REGISTER NOW SAVE TIME LATER

To vote in New York City, you no longer have to register each year. Now, you register once, and you are registered permanently—if you do not move and if you vote at least once every two years.

This system of PERMANENT REGISTRATION means that you will have to make only one trip to the polls each year: on Election Day.

To register this year, you must fill out the form that appears below.

If you fill out this form (which you can get at your local union office) and bring it with you to the place where you register, you can save time. YOU CAN REGISTER NOW—up to August 28. If you register now you will save time later during the regular registration period in the fall, when there may be long lines at the polling place.

You can register now easily and conveniently. You may register at any place in your own borough at any one of the convenient addresses listed on the opposite page.

TO REGISTER NOW, you do Three Things:

1. Fill out the form.
2. Take it PERSONALLY to one of the Registration Centers in the borough in which you live.
3. If you were not born in the U. S., bring your naturalization papers, if you have them.

Everybody fills out this section ...

If you voted before fill out this, too ...

If you've never voted fill out this ...

If you weren't born in the U.S. fill out this and bring your naturalization papers ...

PRINT NAME

1. ARE YOU PERMANENTLY RESIDENT IN N.Y. CITY?

2. STREET ADDRESS

3. CITY

4. COUNTY

5. STATE

6. LENGTH OF RESIDENCE AT TIME OF NEXT ELECTION

7. DATE OF BIRTH

8. SEX

9. RACE

10. MARRIED

11. COLOR OF HAIR

12. COLOR OF EYES

13. SINGLE

14. DIVORCED

15. WIDOWED

16. FILL IN ONLY IF APPLICANT DID NOT PREVIOUSLY VOTE AT A GENERAL ELECTION IN THIS STATE.

17. DID YOU EVER VOTE AT A GENERAL ELECTION IN THIS STATE?

18. IF NOT, FROM WHAT ADDRESS DID YOU VOTE?

19. FILL IN ONLY IF APPLICANT DID NOT PREVIOUSLY VOTE AT A GENERAL ELECTION IN THIS STATE.

20. BIRTHPLACE OF BORN IN THE UNITED STATES

21. CITY, TOWN

22. COUNTY

23. STATE

24. COUNTRY

25. NATURALIZATION PAPERS

26. TO BE FILLED IN WHERE APPLICANT PRODUCES NATURALIZATION PAPERS.

27. NUMBER OF PAPERS

28. DATE OF PAPERS

29. COURT

30. THE FOREGOING STATEMENTS ARE TRUE

31. SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT

32. SIGNATURE OF REPUBLICAN BOARD MEMBER

33. SIGNATURE OF DEMOCRATIC BOARD MEMBER

YOUR VOTE

can mean more and better schools
can mean more and better housing
can mean cheaper gas, electricity and phone rates
can mean a more LIBERAL government to take care of the needs of the people without discrimination and segregation.

TO PROTECT YOUR RIGHT TO VOTE

YOU SHOULD REGISTER NOW!

...and when you register
enroll in the LIBERAL PARTY

GARMENTS *in* GHANA

Photos special for JUSTICE

by

[Signature]
Accra, Ghana



Garments are hand-ironed at Maria Wright's custom dress shop.



Accra girl learns how to operate sewing machine at Mrs. Norton's school, one of few in area.



Maria Wright (left) checks the fit of creation adapting traditional garb to popular fashions.



Twenty-five workers are employed at Maria Wright's dress shop, where each garment is individually cut and

fitted to customer. Finished products compare favorably with those of New York fashionable dress houses.

By MAIDA SPRINGER

REMINISCENT of scenes in New York of half a century ago, the garment worker in the market place of Accra, Ghana, packed his machine and chair at the end of the day, set them on his head, and trotted briskly off for home.

Like many others in the garment trade here, in the capital of Africa's newest independent nation, he is a subcontractor who is given cloth to cut, sew, press and return as finished garments. Others purchase their own cloth, performing all the processes from beginning to end.

In West and East Africa, the majority of the skilled craftsmen are Indians and Goans, who are the principal employers of garment workers. Then, there are the individual tailors and dressmakers; many Africans operate small private businesses, either working alone or with one or two members of their family.

Home work is quite widespread; it is a common sight to see men and women in front of their doorways with their sewing machines, taking orders from regular customers or passersby, making everything from children's clothes to the voluminous kimono-like dress worn by Moslem men.

Mass production of women's wear is virtually non-existent here. In Ghana, as in other African areas, including Nigeria, Tanganyika and Kenya, most ready-to-wear garments are still imported from overseas. The traditional dress of the countries is one garment, composed of two basic cloths and a simple blouse, requiring little sewing.

One cloth is draped about the body; the second—and sometimes a third—is used as a reinforcement for carrying young children.

IN these regions, there are few schools where workers can be properly trained in garment making. In Accra, many women get their elementary instruction in apparel production at private establishments, such as Mrs. Norton's school.

There, women work on their own garments, put in the equivalent of six hours' work a day, and absorb as much knowledge and skill of the craft as their time and ability permits. Mrs. Norton has been operating such a school for nearly 20 years.

Men who wish to learn how to make clothing get their training by serving apprenticeships with tailoring concerns. A few of them are able to get to London for more expert training with the highly skilled fashion houses there; a number of others are given the limited training facilities offered by the handful of trade schools.

Maria Wright's dress shop in Accra is the only one in the city which resembles

Emerging Industry in Africa's Newest Nation

Maida Springer, New York Dress Joint Board business agent, observed garment industry conditions during her recent three-month stay in Africa, which included attendance at the All-African Regional Conference of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Accra, Ghana, as observer for the AFL-CIO.

those in our country. But even in this 25-employee plant, no dresses are sold ready-to-wear. Each dress is individually cut and fitted to the customer. Mrs. Wright does all the cutting and fitting personally; her finished product compares favorably with those of any dress house on New York's Fifth and Madison Avenues.

The workers in this shop include, in addition to Mrs. Wright, a forelady, two operators on a home-type power machine, one presser, and 21 hand sewers. The girls here work from 8 A.M. to 5:30 P.M., with an hour and a half for lunch.

Their relationship with their employer is quite good—but, relative to the cost of living, their wages are rather poor. I am confident that when the needle trade unions develop in Ghana, Maria Wright's will be one of the first shops to be unionized.

Most probably, the structure of garment unions in Africa will continue to follow the British pattern of a single federation of various needle trade workers. This was the case with one of the oldest unions in Kenya—the Union of Tailors, Tent-Sailmakers and Garment Workers, and the new Tanganyika Garment Workers Union.

The 11-year old Kenya union was one of the strongest labor organizations there, with a membership of 10,000 before the emergency situation that developed in 1952 as a result of the Mau-Mau activities. During the height of the Mau-Mau disorders, the entire African community of the territory was placed under martial law; most of the garment union leaders were sent to detention camps, and the group's membership dropped to almost nothing.

Now that the emergency conditions in Kenya are presumably over, there is hope that a strong garment union may arise again, to rally a potential membership of some 25,000.

In contrast to conditions in colonial and trust territories, such as Kenya and Tanganyika, trade unions are genuinely encouraged in the independent nation of Ghana, formerly the British Gold Coast.

Here, as generally in Africa, the workers who have pioneered in union organization have been those in the basic industries—mine workers, railroad workers, dock hands, postal and telegraph workers. Consumer industries, such as garment manufacture, have tended to follow after.

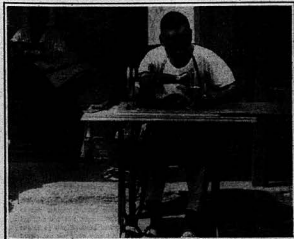
But just as unionism was won by the sewing machine-toting garment worker on New York's lower East Side, after much struggle and sacrifice, so it will come eventually to the burgeoning apparel trades in Ghana and other areas in Africa, where the people are on the march to greater dignity, opportunity and freedom through independence.



Colorfully clad operator at Maria Wright shop, working on foot-pedalled sewing machine, turns out dress made to order for one of Accra's style leaders.



Learners get feel of sewing machine at Mrs. Norton's school where they put in about six hours a day. Looking on at left are Mrs. Norton, Maida Springer.



Small entrepreneur sets up shop in Accra market place, where he works on orders from passersby. At end of day, he lets machine on head and trots home.



Having learned rudiments of operating sewing machine, student at apparel school, hand-cranking old-style-Singer, works on creating a complete garment.

AFL-CIO Ethical Codes (1)

On Use of 5th Amendment

With this issue, JUSTICE begins publication of several of the Ethical Practices Codes adopted by the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations. Following is the text of the AFL-CIO Executive Council's code on use of the Fifth Amendment in investigations of racketeering.

THE American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations is pledged both by its constitution and by fundamental principles of trade union morality to keep the labor movement free from any taint of corruption.

While the AFL-CIO has its own responsibility for keeping its house in order and is attempting to meet this obligation to the best of its ability, this does not in any sense mean that appropriate agencies of government and the public do not have rights, obligations and responsibilities in eliminating racketeering and corruption from all segments of American life, including the labor movement.

No institution or agency, whether labor or business, public or private, can enjoy special immunity from the equal application of the law, from appropriate investigation by duly constituted legislative committees and from scrutiny of its operations by the members of the press or the general public.

Investigations by fair and objective legislative committees in the field of labor-management relations have been of tremendous help in eliminating abuses in this area.

The investigation conducted by the La Follette Committee reporting as it did, unwavering and illegal practices on the part of important business interests, contributed greatly to the enactment of the Wagner Act and to the elimination of employer practices which prevented union organization and caused strife and violence in labor-management relations.

The recent investigation by the Douglas subcommittee of the Senate Labor Committee, exposing as it did, instances of corruption and improper conduct by labor officials and others in the handling of health and welfare funds, has provided for the public and the labor movement invaluable information, which has laid the foundation for proposed disclosure legislation in this field, endorsed by the AFL-CIO, and which in addition, has enabled AFL-CIO and its affiliates to do a better job of keeping their house in order.

Both law enforcement agencies, in the interest of enforcing laws, and legislative committees, in the interest of enacting corrective legislation, by reason of their power and authority to subpoena witnesses and to place them under oath, as well as their superior investigational facilities, have means beyond those of the labor movement to expose and bring to light corrupt influences.

It goes almost without saying that law enforcement agencies, legislative committees, and the labor movement itself share the common responsibility of en-

forcing investigations fairly and objectively, without fear or favor and in keeping with the due process concepts firmly imbedded in the traditions and constitution of our great country.

It is a firm policy of the AFL-CIO that the highest ethical standards be observed and vigorously followed by all officials of the AFL-CIO and its affiliates in the conduct of their offices, in the handling of trade union and welfare funds, and in the administration of trade union affairs.

Trade union and welfare funds are the common property of the members of our unions and must therefore, be administered as a trust and sacred trust for their benefit.

The AFL-CIO is determined that any remaining vestige of corruption in the labor movement shall be completely eradicated.

We believe that Congress, in the interest of making corrective legislation more effective, should be deemed and found necessary, has the right, through proper committees, to investigate corruption wherever it exists, whether in labor, industry or anywhere else.

It is the firm policy of the AFL-CIO to cooperate fully with all proper legislative committees, law enforcement agencies and other public bodies seeking fairly and objectively to keep the labor movement or any other segment of our society free from any and all corrupt influences.

This means that all officials of the AFL-CIO and its affiliates should freely and without reservation answer all relevant questions asked by proper law enforcement agencies, legislative committees and other public bodies, seeking fairly and objectively to keep the labor movement free from corruption.

One recognizes that if a union is entitled, in the exercise of his individual conscience, to the protection afforded by the Fifth Amendment and we reaffirm our conviction that this historical right must not be abridged.

It is the policy of the AFL-CIO, however, that if a trade union official decides to invoke the Fifth Amendment for his personal protection and to evade scrutiny by proper legislative committee, law enforcement agencies or other public bodies, he is alleged, corruption on his part, he has no right to continue to hold office in his union.

Otherwise, it becomes possible for a union official who may be guilty of corruption to evade the impression that the trade union movement sanctions the use of the Fifth Amendment, not as a matter of individual conscience, but as a shield against proper scrutiny into corrupt influences in the labor movement.

NAME HARRY HASKEL
DEATH BENEFIT DEPT.
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

Harry Haskel, for many years research director of the National Coal and Brick Industry Recovery Board, has been named assistant director of the ILGWU Death Benefit Fund Department. He started his duties in that post at the ILGWU General Office, on July 8, Goodman Block is department director.

Prior to assuming the new position, Haskel had been the Research Board's research director for 20 years. In that capacity, he prepared numerous reports on a wide variety of subjects, including studies on population trends, technological developments, synthetic fabrics and fibers.

He also is the author of several books and other works on ILGWU affiliates and leaders. Among them are: "Leader of the Garment Workers," a biography of Vice President Nadler, and "The Story of the Cutters," a brief history of Local 4 that appeared in the organization's 50th anniversary souvenir journal.

Haskel attended City College of New York, was graduated from Brooklyn Law School, and practiced law a number of years. During the early Thirties, he was a frequent contributor for public office.

N. Y. Dress 'Vacation' Checks
Distributed to Over 50,000

The New York Dress Joint Board this year distributed over 50,000 "vacation" checks totaling more than \$2,700,000 to its members, latest figures available show.

It is expected that several hundred more checks will be distributed to members who are eligible for 1957 "vacation" benefits but who, for one reason or another, have not yet applied.

Total benefits this year already are running \$200,000 in excess of last year's, when the total was \$2,523,000.

Distribution of checks this year went very smoothly, through cooperation of individual applicants as far as

New York AFL Confab
Boosts Unity With CO

Without a dissenting voice, delegates to the 94th annual New York State Federation of Labor convention on July 25 approved plans worked out last June, under the guidance of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, for merger of the state AFL organization with the New York State CO Industrial Union Council.

Some delegates sought initially to delay completion of merger negotiations until certain jurisdictional problems were solved. However, the forces pressing for a speedy merger, in which ILGWU Vice Pres. Nadler played an active role, were able to effect a compromise.

As a result, the state federation was authorized to continue negotiations with the state CO.

Constitutional amendments agreed upon probably will be submitted to the Executive Council by the middle of September, and in October the two state bodies will hold separate conventions to approve final details of the merger. A joint convention of the new merged body will follow.

ILGWU delegates arrived on numerous delegates from the ILGWU, Joseph Turin, manager of Local 10, chaired the Credentials Committee and Vice Pres. Nadler, manager of the New York Cloth Joint Board, headed the Committee on the Legislative Chairman's Report.

Lead 'Voice of 89'
Vice Pres. Luigi Antonelli, general secretary of Local 89, brought greetings to the delegates in the name of the Italian American Labor Council. "Voice of 89," the weekly radio program sponsored by the Italian dress joint, was praised in the report of the Credentials Committee on Radio and the Press for continued service to the labor movement since it began in 1934.

Resolution 10, introduced by the ILGWU and adopted by the convention included statements:—Condemning the State Legislature for refusing to enact unemployment-insurance benefit increases without accompanying anti-labor and anti-union legislation; and—Commending Governor Harriman for vetoing the Legislature's phony bills.

Resolution 11, introduced by the ILGWU and adopted by the convention, included statements:—Demanding a more equitable apportionment of seats in the New York State Legislature and the U.S. House of Representatives to the guarantee—every citizen of the state an equal vote in the election of state legislators and Congressmen.

—Calling upon the voters of the State of New York to vote "yes" on the question of holding a state constitutional convention.

—Asking New York State members of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives to support bills liberalizing our immigration laws.

L.A. Pension Ranks
Add 83 in Cloaks

Eighty-three more ILGWers employed in the Los Angeles coat and suit industry begin receiving retirement checks this week. Manager, Tedor Stenier of the Los Angeles Cloth Joint Board reports. The new retirees bring the total number of checksmen receiving pension checks to well over 300.

In honor of the 83 new "senior citizens" special meeting was called for July 21, to be held at the Los Angeles Cloakmakers' Auditorium. Heading the list of speakers contributing to the luncheon was ILGWU Vice Pres. Samuel Otis, director of the union's Pacific Coast Region.

Symbolic Present



In commemoration of his recent visit to ILGWU members in Pittston, Pa., First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonelli is presented with a coal set made from chunks of coal. Pittston is in the midst of Pennsylvania coal-mining area. At presentation are (left to right) Vice Pres. David Gingold, director of Northeast Department; Carmelo Salafino, president of Pittston, Pa. Local 275; Wilkes-Barre District Manager Min Lurye Matheson; Antonelli; and Helen Bernowky, business agent of the local.

1,992 Applicants For Dress Pensions

A total of 1,992 New York dressmakers have applied for retirement this year, the joint board's retirement office reports.

Of this number, 1,320 are new applicants, 465 are members who qualified last year but postponed their retirement and 207 are members who claim total and permanent disability.

As of June 15, some 5,651 members of Dress Joint Board locals were receiving retirement pensions of \$50 a month. Last year, the retirement fund paid out over \$3 million in pension benefits.

The retirement fund will begin paying hearings on new applications early in August. Applications will be informed of the hearings by letter.

Summertime Is Schooltime at ILG Institutes



Southwest and Midwest ILGWers became "college students" in summer months as they attended annual institutes at University of Wisconsin School for Workers. Southwest sessions were attended by 92 students (above), with contingents from Missouri and seven other

states. They were followed by sizable turnout from Midwest Region. Week-long institutes included several hours of class work each day, interspersed with visits to interesting sites and recreational activities. Similar events are being held by other ILGWU affiliates.

Institutes Attract 56 from Midwest, Southwest

One hundred and fifty-six ILGWU members from 14 states of the Southwest and Midwest Regions became "college students" this summer.

Attending their regions' annual full-week institutes at the University of Wisconsin School for Workers, they went to class for several hours each day; visited the scenic campus and in the state capital city of Madison; boated on beautiful Lake Mendota, and in the evenings, learned new melodies as they took part in the nightly songfests.

Automation Film

All but two of the Southwest contingents were women—but a United Auto Workers Institute running at the same time, refuted the balance neatly.

An outstanding feature of the Midwest Institute was the first-time showing of the Ed Murrow cinephone on "Automation." Joseph Mire of the National Institute for Labor Education gave an excellent talk on "Labor at Mid-Century" and Vice Pres. Morris Blais surveyed the growth and present problems of the Midwest Region.

Dr. Sidde Shellow discussed "Psychology and the Workers"; Assistant Director David Wells of the ILGWU Political Department and Lester Spielman, director of the ILGWU Management Engineering Department, spoke on their respective specialties, and other work-

Others came from Kansas, Minnesota, Kentucky, Nebraska, Tennessee and Indiana. One student, attending as a guest of the ILGWU, came from the Republic of Costa Rica.

Southwest Innovation

An important Southwest innovation this year was the large share of teaching undertaken by ILGWU staffers. Frank Reuther deals with production methods; Florence Bodner sifted social and community problems and agencies; Ben Schwartz analyzed shop problems; Winnie Lippman scanned union education activities, and Glenn Clay and Yetta Shulman led discussions on health and welfare.

Also David Wells gave two talks on the political scene of the ILGWU. Assistant Director of the ILGWU Education Department, spoke on "ILGWU History in Story and Poem"; Prof. Herman Ericson of the University of Illinois lectured on "The Philosophies of the Labor Movement"; and Vice Pres. Meyer Perlestein, Southwest Region director, gave the graduation address—"A Modern Union Needs Education."

Wide Representation

Of the 92 students attending the Southwest Institute, 56 came from Missouri, 23 hailed from Illinois.

CONSTITUTION. TALKS ON RE-APPORTIONING URGED FOR NEW YORK

Changing that existing provisions of the New York State Constitution give a minority of the population control of both the State Senate and Assembly, David Wells, assistant director of the ILGWU Political Department, called recently for the holding of a state constitutional convention to remedy "the evil of unfair representation."

Wells' statement was presented in Albany at a hearing of the Temporary State Commission on the Constitutional Convention.

At present, representatives of less than 40 per cent of the state's citizen form majorities in both houses of the Legislature.

The ILGWU spokesman pointed out that the state has 12 times the population of another. Also, he said, the system of apportionment causes results in "a rather startling political equation: the greater the populations of the urban counties become, the more over-represented the other counties become."

The ILGWU spokesman maintained that the principal victims of the state's "unfair system of representation" were the citizens of the urban and suburban counties. In the New York City and Buffalo areas, he said, there is one female seat for every 201,000 citizens, but elsewhere there is a seat for every 194,000 citizens.

New York voters will decide by referendum this November whether to hold a constitutional convention in 1960.

Education Event Aug. 21 Features Stern on Books

"How to Enjoy Reading Books" will be discussed by Dr. Bernard Stern of Brooklyn College as one of the series of summer programs arranged by the Education Department, reports Pamela M. Cohn, department secretary. The session will be held Wednesday, Aug. 21, 6 P.M., at the air-conditioned quarters of the ILGWU General Office building, 1119 Broadway.

Also scheduled on the program is a showing of the ILGWU Student Fellowship film, "Marching Toward Tomorrow."

Sixty-four students from six states took part in the Midwest Region's Institute—18 from Illinois, 13 from Michigan, 12 from Indiana, 14 from Wisconsin, 3 from Kentucky and 2 from Iowa.

HITS AND MISSES

by Jane Goodall

How Much is a Million? Just Too Much to Count

Except for the comics, the women's section and the city news briefs, I can no longer understand the news that is printed in the papers, and I have just about given up trying.

My difficulty is that I cannot comprehend any number over 250. (The only reason I can understand that is that I once had a puggy bank which contained 393 pennies.)

Yet here I am with a brain that refuses to register numbers beyond 250, and confronted daily with figures like the 7,964,968 and 1.9 billion. The casual newspapers with which the newsmen's tons off these figures increase my despair, and give me the same feeling of hopeless inadequacy that I get trying to read a book in German.

Nevertheless, in a desperate effort to understand the age I live in, I am engaged in a do-it-yourself project to understand the number one million (1,000,000).

Start With 100

The number 100 seems the obvious place to start, and I have a very clear concept of 100, due to the fact that I once made 100 mentalists for a potluck supper. I took me most of the day, and I used every mixing bowl in the kitchen. While the mentalists were finished, they didn't preserve kettles to the brim. One hundred is an awful lot of mentalists.

One thousand mentalists would have been 10 times as many, and 100 preserve kettles full would add up to . . . wait a minute while I find a pencil . . . why, it would only add up to 10,000 mentalists! In order to have 1,000,000 I would need—oh, what's the use?

Let's start over. Maybe there is something I have done 1,000,000 times. Goodness knows there are plenty of things I feel as though I've done a million times.

Like making beds, for instance. Let's assume that I have made five beds a day for the past 15 years. (Actually, since I didn't start marriage with three children, I haven't made five beds a day, but this is a statistical study, not a case history.) Now let's multiply five beds a day by 365 days a year. That's 1,825 beds a year; 1,825 multiplied by 15 years comes to 27,375, which is too many beds for one woman to make and convincing proof that I need a vacation. But it isn't even a hundred thousand, much less. . . .

Let's Count Pests!

Let's try again. Maybe we own a million something. Let's say we have 500 books, and 100 of those books are 100 pages which add up to . . . nope, way off. Maybe something like 200. If you sit a hundred pages a day, it would take you 10,000 days to read 1,000,000. Which leaves me exactly as confused as I was to start with.

And now, due to the fact that I was about to burst into tears—an old habit of mine when dealing with figures—I must interrupt my research.

I'm sorry about all this, but I guess my only conclusion is that 1,000,000 is too many of whatever it is.

JOBLESS BENEFITS OK FOR WORKERS IN N. Y. GETTING CALL-IN PAY

The Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board of New York State, reversing a referee's decision, has ruled that workers receiving "call-in pay," but not given work to do, shall not be denied unemployment insurance benefits on that ground. According to Dr. Lester Brown, ILGWU research director, the board held that mere payment of money to a jobless worker does not automatically render him ineligible for unemployment insurance benefits.

Many union contracts in the ladies' garment industry provide that a worker required to report for work but not given any work to do shall be given the equivalent of a certain number of hours pay. Prior to the Appeal Board decision, unemployment insurance benefits were denied to workers receiving such "call-in pay," on the ground that a worker accepting compensation from employers was thereby rendered employed—even though he did not work and, in fact, received no money because he was really unemployed.

Daniel Nelson, Research Department executive assistant handling the case, indicates that "the decision has been widely circulated as a guide to rulings in similar cases, and" will prevent loss of benefits to many workers unemployed through no fault of their own."

Bridgeport COT Credit Union Follows 'Service, Not Profit'

It's a small "savings bank" to be sure, but it's their own—and that makes all the difference!

Started in 1951, with a total membership of six, the Credit Union of Chokmahere Local 141 in Bridgeport, Conn., currently has 200 members, \$18,000 in assets and 63 outstanding loans totaling \$27,000. Since its formation, the credit union has made over 600 loans totaling \$170,000.

At first, loans were limited to \$50. Today, a member may borrow up to \$500 without security or, with co-signers, up to \$3,000. On savings deposited by members, the Local 141 credit union pays "dividends" of 3 per cent; the interest rate charged for loans is 1 per cent per month on the unpaid balance.

"Not for Profit, Not for Charity—but for Service," is its motto—and it practices this regularly.

The city paid officer is the treasurer, who also serves as manager. Nine members of the board of directors, including three members of the credit committee who meet at least twice a month to consider loan applications, give their time without fee, as well as six members of the supervisory committee who meet quarterly to audit the credit union's books.

Michael Abramowitz serves as president of the board of directors and chairman of the credit committee; Ben Bjorklund heads the group's supervisory committee.

During the past two years, Abramowitz and fellow board members Rose DeCarle have also served as president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the national credit union organization's Bridgeport chapter, comprising 44 credit unions in the area with a membership of over 35,000.

Local 141's credit union was founded under the leadership of Murray Edelstein and Business Agent John Marasita. Marasita was president of the group from 1951 to 1956.

OPINION

Special Cutters' Rally Spurs Voter Registration Campaign

Rallying more than 400 active cutters of Local 10 in support of the campaign to spur permanent personal registration by voters in New York City, Pres. David Dubinsky warned that apathy could spell defeat for the liberal cause and enable reactionary Republicans to regain the New York Governorship next year. The urgency of the special gathering, held at Hotel Astor on July 27, was underscored by the fact that those who attended had appeared in response to telegrams. Vice Pres. Moe Palkman, manager of Local 10, expressed gratification at the full attendance and told the cutters they were the "shock troops" who had been chosen to spearhead the drive.

Gus Tyler, ILGWU political director, gave a detailed explanation of the mechanics of the new registration system.

Danger of Vote Drop

Permanent personal registration was passed by the New York Legislature in response to demands by civic and liberal elements so that many voters would only have to make one instead of two trips to the polls and thus stimulate more people to participate in elections.

However, information required from voters may mean it will take somewhat longer to register "permanently." This may result in such long lines during the voter registration period (Sept. 28-Oct. 12) that many citizens may lose patience and fail to register.

This matter is so serious, Pres. Dubinsky told the cutters, that "unless steps are taken to anticipate and deal with the situation, the vote in New York City may drop by as much as half million and jeopardize progressive social and labor legislation in the state."

He declared that "only because of a liberal Governor, Averil Harriman, has it been possible to get certain laws vetoed recently which were contrary to the interests of labor, and in one instance, aimed primarily against the welfare of the garment trades."

All-Out Drive

Explaining that there was a practical way to cope with the situation, he declared, "It would be in advance between now and Aug. 28, Pres. Dubinsky called for an all-out drive to register at least half a million voters during this period. To reduce the heavy load at the time of the fall registration period and thus help to prevent a drop in the vote in the city and keep it safely within the liberal column."

Noting that the meeting had been called to "sound the alarm," he declared, "It would be a crime if the reform we fought for was used to weaken the liberal forces in the coming elections."

Tyler explained that a plan had been worked out in detail "for making permanent personal registration work for rather than against us." Arrangements have been made with the Board of Elections to print a "work sheet" which contains all the questions that are asked by

No membership meetings of Cutters' Local 10 will be held during August.

the registration clerk and has space for the answers.

The job is to get voters to fill these out and then to bring them personally to one of 13 registration places throughout the city, thus reducing to 2 or 3 minutes what might otherwise take about 15 minutes.

Fill Out 'Work Sheet'

Tyler told how questions on the work sheet are to be answered and aid volunteer workers in the drive would be provided with instruction. On behalf of the cutters, Manager Palkman pledged full cooperation in the drive. He stated plans were under way to call shop meetings to acquaint cutters with the urgent importance of filling out the work sheet, and registering in advance as soon as possible prior to Aug. 28, and to get their families and neighbors to do the same.

Business Agent Halberstam, who has been assigned to aid cutters and others to fill out the work sheets, will be available at the offices of Local 10 for this purpose during the coming weeks.

Voicing pride in the fact that the cutters had been selected to launch the trade union phase of the drive, Manager Palkman declared that "no effort would be spared to insure its success."

Skill, Sport Retirement Applications Begin Aug. 1

Local 22 Manager Louis Reiss announced that applications for retirement from the Skill and Sports Retirement Fund will be accepted from Aug. 1 until Sept. 15 at the office of the fund, 22 West 38th St. Applicants must bring with them proof of age and union book.

Carpenters, auto mechanics, and machinists make up the biggest skilled trade groups in the United States, with over 500,000 craftsmen each.

"66" Members at Hyde Park



Members of Bonner, Embroidery, Tacking, Fleeting and Allied Crafts Union, Local 66, visited Hyde Park shrine of Franklin D. Roosevelt recently, laying wreath on grave of late President to honor his memory. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt (in center) greeted the Local 66 visitors.

FREDWILL OF EASTON HAMBURGER AUTHORS IN SWITCH TO ILGWU LABOR ACCOUNTING FROM 'INDEPENDENT' ENCYCLOPEDIA PAGES

Three hundred workers at the Fredwill firm of Easton, Pa., have decided unanimously to join the ILGWU, reports Vice Pres. David Gingsold, director of the Northeast Department.

For the past five years, workers at this plant, which manufactures garment bags and other plastic accessories, had maintained an "independent union" status.

Then, one day, they discovered that another firm in the same building, non-union, had just picked up and moved, leaving its employees stranded.

Finally realizing that only a genuine union could provide job security and other standards enjoyed by organized workers, many Fredwill employees contacted the ILGWU. Shortly after, District Manager Orce Birkl and State Organizer Ed Banzel addressed a very well attended shop meeting.

At a subsequent meeting, the Independent Workers Association—which had a contract with the employer expiring June 1958—amended its constitution, naming the ILGWU as its collective bargaining agent. By the time this final step was taken, every one of Fredwill's Easton employees was in favor of the ILGWU affiliation.

ILGWU General Auditor Siegmund L. Hamburger has written a chapter on Accounting for Labor Unions for the five-volume "Encyclopedia of Accounting Systems" just published by Prentice-Hall.

Hamburger is considered the dean of trade union accountants, and many practices he describes were pioneered by him during his many years in the ILGWU post.

The chapter, prepared with the aid of Assistant General Auditor Morris A. Siegel, is intended as a guide to proper practices for unions from the local to the international level; ILGWU practices and bookkeeping forms are made use of throughout the chapter.

Written in non-technical, generalized language to facilitate understanding by financial officers lacking previous training in accounting, the 24-page article points out two major differences between trade union and business accounting:

Firstly, that the purpose of union accounting is not profit but trusteeship—protection of the membership;

Secondly, that, contrary to normal business practice, proper trade union accounting calls for use of a "cash" rather than "accrual" system. The "cash" method is recommended because it makes it easier for members to understand their union's financial reports.

BOOK FRONT

by Marion Speechman

Sam Gompers: Policy Shaper Of U. S. Labor

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR IN THE TIME OF GOMPERS, by Philip Taft. Harrow and Brothers, \$4.95.

Samuel Gompers was the founder of the American Federation of Labor and, with the exception of only one year, was its president from 1890 until his death in 1924. During this period he played a direct part in the organization of the international unions that have since grown in size and stature. But he also was the chief influence in shaping the policies which still guide the organized labor movement of this country.

For this reason this impressive book by Prof. Taft renders a most important and valuable service. Prof. Taft has been able to tap sources hitherto unused by other labor historians and look thus into the story of organized labor's formative years.

It does this through detailed accounts of the rise and growth of individual unions, of the continuing debates on important issues in the councils of the A. F. of L., the interplay of personalities and principles in the conduct of labor affairs.

Prof. Taft has organized a vast amount of material into a readable account of the rise of the trade union movement in America.

IN QUEST OF HEAVEN, by Joseph J. Cohen, Sunrise History Publishers, \$2.50.

The United States has been a favorite proving ground for those who have sought to establish a perfect society on earth. Thinking of the new land as a place for new starts, many sects and leaders of the 19th century established frontier cooperative and communal colonies through which they hoped to prove that it was possible for men and women to live together without avarice, without profiteering, without competition and in an all-embracing harmony of work and purpose. Our national history includes many such attempts, none of them successful.

One of the latest and most interesting tries was made by a brave group of Jewish intellectuals who followed the footsteps of Robert Owen, Mother Ann Lee and the Shakers, George Ripley, Albert Brisbane and others with visions of Utopia, and established a cooperative communal colony in the Saginaw Valley of Michigan in 1825.

These were not people running away from the world, but a group determined to prove in their own conduct that the world could be made better. For five years they sought to make their living from the soil, to find the ways of living together that would show cooperation was the best way. Yet, the failure of their noble effort hung over them from the start.

Joseph Cohen, the founder of the colony, wrote this intriguing account of the experiment in collective goodness. The Sunrise collective consisted of imperfect human beings who never quite conquered their distinctive individualities in their attempt to establish a perfect society.

They differed over details, and the building of a new road for the raising of chickens invited interminable debate. Indeed, one of the deepest schisms arose over plumbage, and set those who favored self-sufficiency against the proponents of a sewage system.

The book makes fascinating reading and is obtainable from the co-operators at 100 Union Square, New York City 3.

First Miami Industry Contract Signed



S. L. Macy, manager of Miami Joint Council and Max Wexler, ILGWU Florida state director (seated, left and right), look on as Larry Levine, president of Florida Apparel Association, signs first industry-wide collective agreement in area. Contract was signed in chambers of Judge Robert Floyd, whose mother was a member of ILGWU.

Joseph Friedman Dies; Dress Business Agent

Joseph Friedman, business agent and adjuster for New York Dressmakers' Local 22 since 1933, died July 11 at Montefiore Hospital after a heart attack. He was 64 years old.

In addition to his official union duties, Friedman had served for many years as secretary of the New York dressmakers' Progressive Group and was an active worker for the Liberal Party.

Survivors include his wife, daughter and grandchildren.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

THE RIGHT TO VOTE

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES guarantees the right to vote for all persons born in this country. Yet now, almost a century, after that constitutional right was established, the Senate is debating whether or not that right can continue to be curtailed, frustrated or obstructed.

We have come too far into the Twentieth Century for any group to advocate outright denial of this right. Its curtailment is accomplished through subtle means against which there has, until now, been no effective enforcement. Indeed, there are many in the Southern region of our country, where the issue is most pointed, who recognize that new forces in the South itself—industrialization, unionization, changes in the relative role of farming—are part of the same great change which makes an effective civil rights law necessary.

The issue is clearly stated in a declaration adopted by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations on July 30. The full statement follows:

In its statement on May 21, the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO called upon Congress to enact HR 6127 without crippling amendments. This the House of Representatives did on June 18. The Senate thereafter showed that the great majority of its members supported civil rights legislation when it decided by a 4 to 1 vote to make the civil rights bill the pending business.

Once again, unfortunately, the iron determination of the Southern bloc in the Senate to resist any civil rights legislation has threatened the passage of a meaningful bill. By threat of filibuster and by adroit raising of irrelevant issues, these civil rights opponents have done everything possible to divide the forces who should remain united on behalf of civil rights. Already the bill has been seriously weakened by the elimination of Part III, which was aimed at the guarantee of equal protection of the law in the broad field of constitutional rights.

With the elimination of Part III, HR 6127 would be primarily a "right-to-vote" bill. If it is to be a real "right-to-vote" bill, however, it must not be burdened with a crippling "trial-by-jury" amendment. Whatever arguments might be made made for such an amendment in other types of proceedings, there is no reason why a federal judge should not be empowered to take all steps necessary to assure compliance with his orders which are aimed at giving American citizens the precious constitutional right of franchise.

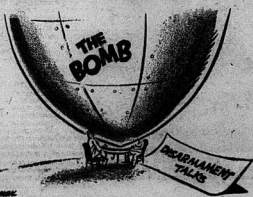
The "trial-by-jury" issue is extraneous to HR 6127. It was initially raised by opponents of the bill in order to attract support from labor and from traditional supporters of civil liberties. While the object of the Southern Senators is to frustrate the purpose of the bill through the device of all-white juries, this is, of course, not true of some supporters of "trial-by-jury" amendments.

The pending O'Mahoney-Keefe-Church amendment before the Senate is aimed not only at civil rights, but also at the whole range of laws which permit the use of federal injunctions, including labor legislation.

The AFL-CIO cannot and will not permit itself to judge the appropriateness of the proposed change in HR 6127 because of any possible advantages to organized labor. We believe the Congress would be better advised to handle separately and thoroughly the whole question of contempt proceedings and make whatever changes in the law which through study would dictate.

The immediate objective of the Senate must be to pass a meaningful civil rights bill. No changes in HR 6127 have been proposed to date which would not interfere with prompt and effective enforcement of court actions in voting cases. The AFL-CIO reaffirms its belief that there should be no crippling "trial-by-jury" amendments to the civil rights bill.

"Conversation Piece"



"You're Out!"



The Gift of Time

By
August Heckscher

Excerpt from introduction to the annual report of the Twentieth Century Fund by its Director.

NEXT to the abundance of things the citizen has, the abundance of time at his disposal is perhaps the most striking characteristic of the present American scene. The signs of this abundance are clear and familiar. The work day has been shortened. Two decades hence, the five-day work week is almost certain to have been reduced to four. Vacations have been lengthened, and meanwhile at both ends of the life span—in youth and in age—the period uncommitted to a regular occupation has been extended.

As significant as the actual gain in time off is the general, underlying conviction among the citizens that the amount of free time available to them is vitally important to their lives. Along with the technological revolution which made possible a drastic decrease in work hours has gone a revolution in attitudes and in philosophy.

TO a lessening degree is a man's job the central focus of his concern. Work no longer appears to him as the only road to virtue and salvation. Outside the job lies the world of family and cultural pursuits, and attainment of satisfaction in such areas seems hardly less significant than advancement along the straight and narrow path of the career.

The gift of time comes from the machine. Mounting productivity means that an increasing volume of goods is turned out per man-hour, and people have the choice of taking the increment for their use or accepting it in the form of shortened work hours. Over the past hundred years in the United States approximately two-thirds of the added productivity has gone for more goods and services, one-third for more free time.

The choice between more leisure or more goods is not, however, as simple as it has been made to appear. The prevalence of free time in a society is not necessarily a limiting factor upon output. In the enjoyment of leisure men and women create demands which stimulate the economic system, fostering trades and industries and developing new geographic regions.

The pressure for shorter working hours (without cutting pay) acts at the same time as a spur to make management seek constantly more efficient methods of production. Men are replaced by machines; machines are replaced by new machines of greater subtlety and effec-

tiveness. Thus it is that throughout the industrialized West the drive for shorter hours has in the past hundred years been one of the factors bringing about an astonishing increase in productivity.

THE machine technology, which made free time possible in large quantity, also did much to confound its use. Robbing work of its deeper satisfactions, it left the intervals between work for aimless activities, pursued in a thin culture and an ugly environment. The recovery of a constructive idea of leisure must, therefore, depend on a re-examination of the work process.

Free time is not in itself leisure. To refer to the older person happily retired or the unemployed worker as people of leisure is to mock the ideal to which civilization has so long aspired.

It is not a mere paradox to say that men and women have obtained leisure only when they recapture in their free time something of what in their happiest moments they find in work—the satisfaction born of having mastered manageable things, the relaxation that comes from moving in an element where one feels instinctively at home.

RECREATION and hobbies, as a matter of fact, have always been related to the world's work. They have provided in playful or symbolic guise a means of meeting certain deep needs of the social order. Thus, outdoor recreations have brought men back to the resources of nature when industrialization seemed in danger of fatally cutting them off; games have nurtured values essential to constitutional freedom. And what are hobbies, rightly understood, but a way of keeping alive crafts and skills which the machine seemed likely to obliterate from memory?

Once free time is accepted as a real material, capable of being transformed into leisure but not necessarily identical with it, many interesting questions confront a society. How is time best managed and apportioned? In what amounts and at what period of the life span should it be dispensed so as to achieve the most favorable results?

The answers to such questions can only be given as the result of inquiry, of experience and thoughtful feeling. But to ask the questions is perhaps the beginning of wisdom in a period where it is plentiful but where leisure is still an elusive, and too often an illusory, ideal.